

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Eighth Volume of the *Solicitors' Journal*, and Twelfth Volume of the *Weekly Reporter*, are now complete. Subscribers can have their Volumes expeditiously bound at the office—in Cloth, 2s. 6d.; Half Law Calf, 4s. 6d. Cases to hold the numbers of the current vols., 3s. 6d. and 7s. each; by post, 4s. and 7s. 6d.

The Subscription to the *Solicitors' Journal* is—Town, 26s.; Country, 28s., with the *Weekly Reporter*, 52s. Payment in advance includes Double Numbers and Postage.

The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, on Wednesday, November 23rd, decided a point of some importance, upon the power of a meeting of creditors to vote an allowance to the bankrupt, under the 109th section of the Act of 1861, "up to the time of passing his last examination."

The case, *Ex parte Osborn; Re Jonett*, of which a short account appears in our columns this week, and which will appear in the next number of the *Weekly Reporter* at fuller length, was shortly as follows:—The first meeting of creditors had voted an allowance to the bankrupt of £2 per week up to the time of passing his last examination, which, however, the bankrupt failed to pass in due time, his accounts being insufficient. Under these circumstances, another meeting of creditors passed a resolution that the allowance should be discontinued, and the assignees, acting on the latter resolution, refused to make any further payments. The bankrupt then summoned the assignees to show cause why they withheld payment, and the Commissioner decided against them with costs. Against this decision they appealed, and the Chancellor held that the power given to the first meeting was only a power to vote an allowance up to the time "appointed for the bankrupt to pass" his last examination, defined by reference to the 140th section of the Act; and that, if from any cause, the bankrupt should fail to pass at that time, his allowance under the vote of the creditors ceased, nevertheless, from that day.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE CLOSING ACT, 1864, has received, as we are led to understand, an interpretation which is quite foreign to its intention, and which, not without truth, is alleged to infringe the liberty of the subject. A publican at Hoxton has been summoned before the magistrates under the 5th section of the Act, for keeping open his house for the "sale or consumption" of excisable liquors, &c. The defendant admitting that persons were drinking at his house between the prohibited hours appears nevertheless to have proved these persons to be his private friends, and that they paid nothing for what they consumed. The magistrate acquitted the defendant of the charge of selling, but as the consumption was proved, he considered that an offence against the statute had been committed, and fined the defendant in a small amount. Although the magistrates at Marylebone and other Police Courts have decided similar cases exactly the other way, there would appear to be one magistrate left perverse enough to prevent a man giving away anything to drink after one o'clock in the morning, because he happens to be a publican. The ignorance of the police ordinarily displayed is nothing more than we ought to expect from persons of inferior education, but when such a decision emanates from one who, from his position, is presumed to have received sufficient enlightenment to be able to discern the intention of an Act of Parliament, how is it to be characterised? As soon as ever the public-house is closed, and the public excluded, compliance with the spirit of the Act is *prima facie* shown. If, as in the case before us, a publican entertains his friends after closing hours, does the Act forbid his doing so, and require him to take them under some other roof? How a magistrate could seriously in-

terpret the 5th section of the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 64, in the manner complained of, we are at a loss to discover. We have no desire to take up the cudgel for the publicans in general, but we feel bound to express our opinion that if the facts of this case were as stated, the decision can only be described as an offensive exercise of magisterial authority.

THE LEEDS BOARD OF GUARDIANS have shown themselves in a most unenviable light in a certain prosecution, instituted by them against a Mr. Banyard, one of the guardians of Cambridge Union, under the following circumstances:—A man from Leeds named Parker, having a wife and two children, worked for some years for Mr. Banyard, who is a tobacco manufacturer at Cambridge. Not long ago Parker died, and Mr. Banyard meeting the widow, asked her about her intentions for the future. She said she intended to return to Leeds, where she had relations and friends, and had sold part of her furniture to enable her to do so. Mr. Banyard gave her a sovereign to assist her. After a time the woman and children reached Leeds, and became chargeable to the union there. Mr. Banyard is a guardian of the Cambridge Union, and when the Leeds board of guardians heard of his liberality, they set the law in motion. The 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 6, enacts, that if any officer of any parish or union do, contrary to law, with intent to cause any poor person to become chargeable to any parish, to which such person was not then chargeable, convey any poor person out of the parish for which such officer acts, or cause or procure any poor person to be so conveyed, or give directly or indirectly any money relief or assistance, or afford or procure to be afforded any facility for such conveyance, &c., &c., such officer, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding £5, nor less than forty shillings. The magistrates seem to have considered (erroneously as we think), that they had no option but to convict Mr. Banyard of the offence charged, for they contented themselves with fining him in the lowest penalty allowed, and condemning him to pay the costs. The effect of such an interpretation of this statute will be of course to compel guardians and other officers under the poor law to withhold any charity they may feel inclined to bestow, lest they should perchance be held to have aided in the removal of a pauper to another parish, and thus not merely to check the natural benevolence of gentlemen like Mr. Banyard, but in many cases to produce the very pauperism which the statute was directed against.

But all this seems to us to flow from an erroneous construction of the statute. *Intention* is expressly made by the statute the essence of the offence, and unless, as is sometimes the case, the act is of such a nature that intention must be presumed from the act itself, we should require such proof as the nature of the case admits of the intention of the alleged offender. In the present case we do not hear that Mr. Banyard anticipated that this poor woman would ultimately become chargeable to the Leeds Union, and in fact his assistance was with a view to her joining her relations at Leeds. It is quite possible that he might have foreseen the ultimate effect of her being at Leeds, and that she must, from her poverty, become chargeable to whatever parish she might reside in; but was he to stay his hand and stanch the stream of charity on a contingency of that kind. Mr. Banyard protests that he was actuated purely by motives quite independent of his position as guardian, and that he was in entire ignorance of the enactment in question. We cannot but think that the magistrates have erred in this case, and regret that, from what we hear, it is unlikely that their decision will be reviewed by way of appeal.

WE LEARN from the Edinburgh correspondent of the *Daily News* that Miss Longworth has now got it that Major Yelverton admitted his marriage with her to his deceased brother Frederick, who, it will be remembered, had tried in vain to get her to leave the country at the

time of the marriage with Mrs. Forbes. It is said that when Frederick was on his death-bed the two brothers talked of this marriage together as a fact admitted between them, and very much deplored by both. Whether there is any means of making use of this—supposed or real—discovery, to protract this hopeless contest, remains to be seen. That it will be attempted is, we understand, highly probable. Should this attempt not be made, or fail, a minute of reference to Major Yelverton's oath will certainly be put in, and, even if that be sustained, we have already shown with what hope of ultimate success.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Liverpool Athion* mentions the following case:—

In the Nisi Prius Court, Guildhall, the thirty-second action was brought against a gentleman named Cowper, for refusing payment of an allowance which he had made to a young woman. The report stated that, "as usual," the verdict was against the defendant, and that some time ago he had to pay £1,000 damages for libel on the lady. Is it not a monstrous thing that a man can go on forcing a trustee to take action after action *ad infinitum*? And yet Mr. Justice Willes is of opinion that, in the present state of the law, there is no remedy for such a state of things.

We imagine, however, that the fault lies with the plaintiff's advisers, and that any of their Honours the Vice-Chancellors, if properly applied to, would supply the remedy desired.

THE COURT for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved has taken time to consider the judgment in the case of *Reg. v. Borden*, mentioned by us some time ago.

MR. EDWIN JAMES'S McClellan display, to which we alluded last week,* does not seem to have been very successful. It appears that the "learned gentleman" thought fit to indulge in that strong kind of eloquence which the Americans rather admire when of native growth, but which, in the mouth of a "European," is like an Englishman trying to talk with a brogue. The following sentence which appeared in the *New York Tribune*, will illustrate our meaning:—

Mr. Edwin James, ex-M.P., informed us at the McClellan meeting on Wednesday, that under Mr. Lincoln "this continent is on the headlong road to political ruin." This is modest for a new-born citizen. It is not exactly pleasant to hear a fugitive Englishman mouthing stale phrases about "the abolition creed" and "the bloody carnival of fanaticism."

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT LETTER has been addressed to the Editor of the *Daily News*:—

THE INNS OF COURT HOTEL COMPANY.

Sir,—Through the medium of your journal I take leave to call the attention of the shareholders of the Inns of Court Hotel Company to the circular letter of the 18th inst., issued by the directors, calling a meeting of the proprietors for the 29th inst., for the purpose of obtaining powers "to borrow £20,000 by way of mortgage or otherwise, in addition to the sum which they are empowered to borrow by the 53rd article of association."

The original capital of the company having been fixed at £100,000, we are to assume that its promoters arrived at these figures after mature deliberation, and that the shareholders took their several allotments based upon that important item in the prospectus.

One-half of the capital having now been called up, I think it desirable that the shareholders should satisfy themselves, by personal inspection of the works previous to the meeting, as to the exact position of our affairs; because it appears to me rather ominous for the fate of the original shareholders that the directors should at such an early period be taking powers for mortgaging our property.

I see the Langham Hotel Company are proposing to issue £30,000 Eight per Cent. Preferential Shares, which will take £2,400 a-year out of the net profits of that concern before the old shareholders get anything. Let us therefore make a strenuous effort now to avoid the same calamity to our undertaking.

Let the shareholders, one and all, attend the meeting on

the 29th inst., and resolutely and emphatically deny the power sought by the directors. Let them point out the cause of the want of success which has attended the new hotel companies; and let it be fairly understood that there is no occasion for our throwing away money in elaborate and costly external and internal ornamentation.

The class of people who are likely to frequent the Inns of Court Hotel will be country solicitors, their clients, witnesses, and others who may be called to town on legal matters.

The locality will never command a fashionable or general business. Why, therefore, not construct and furnish the hotel so as to command every personal comfort for visitors, eschewing all luxurious elegance? Depend upon it, an excellent *cuisine*, superior cellar of wines, spirits, and ales, with civil and active servants and a moderate scale of charges, will do more to bring the hotel into good custom than any of the costly devices which most of the modern hotels are remarkable for.

It is excessive and improper outlay on the part of directors that cause such sad disappointments to the shareholders of most of our public companies. Let us confine our expenditure to the original capital subscribed for, and then there may be a chance for our getting a dividend.—I am, &c.,

Cheltenham, Nov. 21.

A SHAREHOLDER.

IN ILLUSTRATION of the necessity of Bankruptcy reform, a correspondent has forwarded an account just rendered, in the Birmingham Court, of the estate of a small firm, named William & James Smith, of Burslem. The collections under the estate amounted to £806, and the expenses to £455, leaving for the unfortunate creditors a balance of £351.

A RUMOUR IS CURRENT that an order is now under consideration by the Lord Chancellor, which will have the effect of limiting the duties of Mr. Aldridge to the conduct of those bankruptcy cases in which no assignee has been chosen. It has been found that too great licence has been allowed to prisoners petitioning *in forma pauperis*, and for the future it is decided that petitions *in forma pauperis*, where properly presentable, shall be presented in the ordinary manner, and through the ordinary channels, and not under the direction and auspices of the "Crown solicitor" so called. It is believed that arrangements are also pending with a view to the appointment of special days for the transaction of business in pauper cases, the object being to classify bankrupts, and to prevent the admixture of heavy business with that of an unimportant nature.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The minutes of evidence taken by the committee of the House of Commons which was appointed towards the end of last session, and which were published by order of the House—although no report, or nothing which can properly be called a report, was agreed to—are before us, and contain so much matter of interest to the profession that we have thought it advisable to lay before our readers a somewhat more detailed analysis than usual.

First, as regards the necessity for uniformity of decision, and the steps which it would be desirable to take to that end. As might be expected *a priori*, the witnesses are nearly unanimous as to the solicitor of thirty years' experience, thinks it desirable to have three judges sitting together. On that point, he said, in answer to Mr. Roebuck—"We should avoid the contradiction which we have hitherto had, of a commissioner on one side of the court viewing conduct very lightly, and a commissioner on the other side of the court dealing with it very severely, under similar circumstances." Mr. Murray—"Your complaint of the existing state of things is, that there is no uniformity of decision?"—"Not the slightest. It is impossible to tell whether a bankrupt is likely to pass his last examination or not." Mr. Thomas Ball, who represented the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, thought "it would be neces-

sary to retain three or four in the country, and certainly a chief one in London, as a court of appeal in cases of difficulty," his impression being "that the present courts of appeal are not sufficiently economical;" and he proposes "to begin with a head or chief judge in London, and four commissioners in the country," which would, he thinks, be quite ample for the purpose.

Mr. J. F. Miller, Chief Registrar, "does not think that the Bankruptcy Law, as it is administered, works well under the superintendence of commissioners," and proposes to allow the commissioners to retire. He says—"With the appointment of a chief judge, the powers of the registrars should be extended. All sittings for last examination, and all unopposed matters, should be before the registrars. In that way, the time of the chief judge might be devoted exclusively to the hearing of disputed cases of discharge, and we should thus secure uniformity of decision." Then he is asked—"You would prefer the judgment of one man?"—A. "I should prefer the judgment of one good man. I would give the rank and salary of a puisne judge, and select the best man in Westminster Hall."—Q. "As I understand, you would abolish the commissioners in that case?"—A. "The London commissioners."

Mr. S. Morley, Chairman of the City Mercantile Law Amendment Society, deposed to the like effect. He said he was "very strongly impressed with the propriety of appointing a chief judge."

The evidence of Mr. Honey, an experienced London accountant, is of the same character. He said that he "frequently experienced inconvenience from the diversity of opinion on legal points amongst the commissioners."—Q. "Then you advocate the appointment of a single judge?"—A. "Certainly."—Q. "Would you then retain the commissioners?"—A. "I do not think that they would be necessary; I think that the duties could be performed by the registrars."—Q. "Throughout the country?"—A. "Throughout the country."

Mr. J. F. Reed examined:—Q. "Are you of opinion it would be an improvement on the general administration of the Bankruptcy Law if there was a chief judge appointed, in the same station as the ordinary judges of the land?"—A. "I think so. I think you want a judge of position to give a tone to the court."—Q. "And give law to it too?"—A. "And give law."—Q. "Is the court without law now?"—A. "I will not say without law, but I am afraid we hear a good deal in the court that is not law."

The evidence of Mr. S. S. Lloyd, an experienced banker of Birmingham, and Chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, is on this point as follows:—Q. "The decisions of the different commissioners are frequently at variance with each other, and create great uncertainty in the administration of the law with reference to the administration of assets?"—A. "Yes; and there is a very unanimous feeling on the part of the bodies whom I represent as to the expediency of appointing a chief judge, to give a greater certainty in the administration of the law, and to constitute some more economical and accessible court of appeal from the decisions of the various commissioners below."

Mr. S. Travers examined:—"What is the reason why you prefer a chief judge?"—A. "Because I have always found that it is quite impossible to make law that shall apply to the particular circumstances of a case; and that it is absolutely necessary, in cases where you wish to obtain justice, that a very large power should be given to one or more individuals."—Q. "Would not the appeal be made as cheaply to the Lord Chancellor as to the chief judge?"—A. "That, of course, depends entirely on the constitution of the court. I think that, from the large number of bankruptcy cases in this country, the whole time of one man is not too much to be devoted to it."—Q. "I suppose you are aware that there is an amazing number of county court judges in England?"—Q. "Yes; and their jurisdiction extends to matters very interesting to the community?"—A. "Yes; I wish to make more use of them."—Q. "How, in that case, is uniformity pro-

vided for?"—A. "I think they would be guided very much by the decisions of this chief judge."

Mr. W. S. Harrison, for seventeen years chief clerk to an official assignee, said—"The appointment of a chief judge, and the wholesome fear of his power of punishment, would in part prevent persons having recourse to frauds. There is no doubt that the great faults which we now have would cease after a time—that is to say, that the uniformity of decision which would be the result of a single appellate judicature, would lead to such a degree of certainty in bankruptcy law, that few cases of protracted litigation could arise."

The memorial of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce to the Lord Chancellor, after referring to the want of unanimity in the decisions of the various district courts, and the want of some simple and economical court of appeal from them, proceeds to say—"The obvious remedy for this is that suggested by your lordship in 1861, the appointment of a competent chief judge. We would express our conviction that a proposal for such an appointment would receive, at the present time, the active and all but unanimous support of the commercial body."

The first proposition of the petition of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association, presented to the Commons,* was, "To appoint a chief judge of the same rank as the judges of the superior courts, so as to secure uniformity of practice and decisions, and the confidence of the country; such chief judge to supersede the London commissioners, and to be a judge of appeal from the country commissioners."

There are, however, several of the witnesses who do not quite coincide in those views:—

Mr. Lupton, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Leeds, says—"I am not in favour of the abolition of commissioners, because we must have judges, and I think we ought to have judges who can punish crime. I do not think it possible that one chief judge can do the work; I think he should be the chief judge of appeal."

The objections to the appointment of a chief judge, advanced by some of the witnesses, relate rather to matters of detail than to the intrinsic and essential merits of the appointment. For instance, Mr. C. E. Lewis considered that "no chief judge would be able to do alone the judicial and quasi-judicial work that he would have to do."

Mr. E. Lawrance, a solicitor of much experience in bankruptcy matters, thought "that three commissioners would be sufficient, one of them being made the chief commissioner rather in name than anything else. And the three, I think," he added, "should constitute a court of appeal in bankruptcy; and of the like opinion was Mr. Commissioner Holroyd."

Mr. Taylor considered that a chief judge "would not be occupied one-fourth of his time, and that the work is well done now by the Lord Chancellor. There is this advantage also," said he, "so long as the present Lord Chancellor retains office, that inasmuch as the bill is a child of his own, he can make the law fit the bill instead of the bill fit the law."

With respect to the appellate functions of the chief judge, the evidence is equally in his favour; for example, Mr. S. Morley says he has "not the slightest doubt that a judge of the rank of a Vice-Chancellor, who would produce a satisfactory code of commercial law, would be preferable to having several commissioners sitting apart, and sometimes sitting together as a court of appeal." His impression is, that two or three registrars in Basinghall-street are all that is required. "The ministerial work would be done by the commissioner, and the judicial by the judge."

Another question much debated in connection with this subject was the *locality* of the court. On this point also we find the same diversity of opinion, many of the witnesses—Mr. C. E. Lewis, for example—considering that the court must be kept where it is, or at any rate in some place in the heart of the city; while no less an authority

than Mr. Commissioner Holroyd is of opinion that to the hole-and-corner position of the court is due the whole, or almost the whole, of the evil complained of.

(To be continued.)

THE FORENSIC OFFICE OF BATONNIER.

At the Berryer dinner, a report of which appeared in our number of the 12th inst.* Lord Brougham, after acknowledging the toast of his health, in one of those interesting and genial speeches which we have the pleasure to have so frequently from him, subsequently rose again, and said,—

"The Attorney-General, in talking of the great honour which M. Desmarest holds at the French bar, has been understood to state that it is a thing which we might envy in this country, having nothing of the kind. He meant, indeed, only England and Ireland; in Scotland it is otherwise. We have there a *batonnier*, with this difference, that he is a *batonnier* during life or for good behaviour. Sometimes the Government have thought that behaviour less a blessing than it might be, and have deprived him of the office; but the legal principle in Scotland is that he holds the office for life, unless some accident of that kind should intervene."

On such a subject we could not have a better authority than his Lordship, for he is not only a member of the Scotch bar,† where indeed he began his legal career, but it so happens that both as counsel at the English bar and as a judge in the House of Lords, he has had to consider the rank and position, at the bar of the Supreme Court of Appeal, of the leaders of the profession in Scotland, including the Scotch *batonnier* or Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, or more shortly, Dean of Faculty, as he is officially denominated in Scotland. In 1828, there was an appeal case in the House of Lords from Scotland, in which Mr. Brougham, then holding a patent of precedence, and Sir James Moncrieff, then Dean of Faculty (afterwards a judge by the title of Lord Moncrieff, father of the present Lord Advocate), were both of counsel for the appellant, and a question arose as to which of them should lead. We transcribe from Mr. Macqueen's Practice of the House of Lords, p. 338, the brief discussion that took place:—

"Mr. Brougham said, that as he had the honour to be a Scotch advocate, as well as a member of the English bar, he felt that he owed in this matter a sort of divided allegiance, occasioning a difficulty of which he would gladly get rid by yielding precedence to his learned friend, whose great abilities and high reputation had placed him at the head of the bar of Scotland—a bar justly celebrated, as their lordships well knew, perhaps beyond the bar of any other country, not only for legal accomplishments, but for science and literature. The point of precedence, however, involved the interests of other parties; and the question was, in fact, one of absolute right, not to be determined by any reference to mere personal considerations. He must, therefore, notwithstanding his great respect for the Dean of Faculty, insist on his privilege to take the lead of him in all causes at their lordships' bar.

"Sir James Moncrieff stated, that by virtue of the office which he had the honour to hold, he claimed the right to take the lead of all counsel in the courts of Scotland; and he contended that, as the House was then sitting to hear a Scotch appeal, their lordships were, in fact, acting *pro tempore* as a Scotch court of justice; and, if so, he was entitled to precede his learned friend.

"Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.—We cannot go into

the matter now. Some arrangement may, I should think, be made.

"Mr. Brougham then agreed that the case should be opened by the Dean of Faculty; but protested that such consent must not be drawn into precedent hereafter. Sir James Moncrieff accordingly opened, and replied for the appellant."

The question has never since arisen, and the forensic claims of the dean, which are very high, have never yet been authoritatively determined. What his relative position at the bar in Scotland is towards the Lord Advocate, we believe, has also not been decided, although, of late years, we believe that the practice has rather been that "The Advocate," as his lordship is familiarly called in the Scotch courts, leads the dean. But the dean uniformly leads the Scotch Solicitor-General, and as the latter functionary of the Crown leads the whole three bars, including all Queen's Counsel and even, it is said, the Solicitor-General for Ireland (though it is not very easy to see how the question could arise, unless both these learned functionaries were to be employed before the House of Lords on an English appeal, which has never, we believe, happened in practice), it will at once be seen that the official pretensions of the Dean of Faculty, as the *batonnier* of the Scotch bar, are very lofty indeed. In proposing the resolution of the House of Lords in 1834, on the precedence of the Attorney-General of England over the Lord Advocate of Scotland, we are told by Mr. Macqueen that Lord Chancellor Brougham took occasion to observe that the question as to the precedence of the Dean of Faculty was one of greater difficulty, involving very different considerations, with respect to which he desired to be understood as offering no opinion. It would further appear that in 1838-39 the precedence of the then Dean of Faculty (Hope, afterwards Lord Justice-Clerk) was admitted in arrangement with the Queen's counsel in London, though not by the Attorney-General.

The office of Dean of Faculty does not appear to be so ancient as that of Lord Advocate. It probably cannot be traced further back than the beginning of the sixteenth century (about 1532), when the present Court of Session in Scotland was constituted, after the model of the parliament of Paris, and, like the court itself, it was plainly of a French origin, and Dean of Faculty is just another name for *batonnier*. The Scotch bar, indeed, as a body, in regard to their mode of admission, their legal training, and their system of law, were, until recent times, rather French than English; and they even yet prefer being called advocates instead of barristers. As to the term "dean," it is probably in some sense an ecclesiastical derivative, for, at the period to which we have referred, when the Court of Session was established, the judicial and other officers were, for the most part, ecclesiastics; but we believe there is no evidence to show that the dean, whether originally an ecclesiastic or a layman, had ever any other forensic duties than those of *batonnier*.

As the official head of the Scotch bar, the Dean of Faculty presides at all their meetings, and in the discharge of his duties he is assisted by a "council," to whose advice he may resort at his discretion. This council generally consists of the law officers of the Crown and one or two other leading members of the bar. It is the dean who administers the discipline of the bar, determines all points of professional etiquette, or other matters of domestic interest to the profession. For this purpose every advocate, without reference to his age, rank, or standing, is entitled to have access to the dean at all times, for his advice, and his judgment is decisive. In fact, in this respect, the dean appears to exercise in some sort the functions of a *bishop*.

As to the mode of his appointment Lord Brougham appears, from the report, to have suggested that the Government has something to say to it, but this is a mistake. The Government can neither appoint to the office, nor deprive the person appointed. With respect to its tenure Lord Brougham, as we have seen, stated that

* 9 Sol. Jour. 30.

† We have been told that when the whole Bar, or the "Faculty," as they are called in the Parliament House, is summoned together, as it is when an important vote is required, his Lordship's name is always solemnly and formally called out; but, as proxies are not allowed, no answer is returned, although a decorous pause is made for the purpose.

the dean is *batonnier* during life, or for good behaviour, and this is substantially correct, although, in fact, he (as well as all the other officers of the faculty of advocates) is elected annually. The dean, however, unless he desires to resign, or there is some other good reason for a change, is always re-elected. The office in Scotland is not only a highly important and dignified one, but it is in many respects very lucrative. There is no salary, but his *ex officio* retainers are numerous and valuable, and generally he finds himself in a very influential and remunerative position, which, ere long, unfailingly leads to the Bench, the fitness for which of a gentleman, thus distinguished by his brethren, can never for a moment be questioned. It was for this reason that the late Daniel O'Connell used to say that the Scotch Bar had most of the appointments to the Bench of the Court of Session in their own hands.

Although a non-political office, the holding an appointment under the Crown (other than a judicial one) is no disqualification for it, and the present Lord-Advocate (Mr. Moncrieff) has the honour to hold both offices. It is considered, however, that the dean should be distinct personally as he is officially from any of the law officers of the Crown; and it is but seldom that the same person holds both appointments.

COURTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

(Before Vice-Chancellor STUART.)

Nov. 20.—*Jones v. Garrard*.—In this case it was suggested that a commission should issue to take the consent of a married woman.

His Honour said that, if he had the power, he would abolish all the cumbrous machinery of a commission, and simply make an order that her consent should be taken before two witnesses, to be verified by affidavit.

It was arranged that a separate order should be taken for that purpose.

Mr. Bacon, Mr. J. T. Humphry, Mr. Malins, Mr. Greene, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. B. B. Swan, appeared for the different parties.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD.)

Nov. 21.—*In re E. R. Edwards*.—An examination meeting was appointed to be held under the bankruptcy of Mr. E. R. Edwards, who was a solicitor carrying on business in Chancery-lane, and also in the Maldon-road, Kentish-town. Mr. Mason appeared in the case.

The debts are returned at about £2,000, but no detailed accounts have been filed, and the statement which is now prepared has not yet been cast up by the accountant.

Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD asked why the statutory accounts had not been rendered?

The bankrupt said that he had been refused any allowance for his maintenance, and that he had a wife and children dependent upon him. For these reasons he had been unable to devote himself to the preparation of his accounts.

His Honour adjourned the further hearing, and directed the bankrupt to pay the costs.

(Before Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN.)

Nov. 16.—*In re A. Gurney*.—In this case, which was before the Court some months ago, the accounts were very voluminous, and the charges of the accountant were allowed by the taxing-master to the amount of £122. Application was now made to review the charges; but his Honour held that, after so long a lapse of time, the taxation ought not to be disturbed.

Nov. 21.—*In re John Reed*.—The bankrupt, who was described as of Rosendale-road, Dulwich, and previously of Church-lane, Brixton, solicitor, scrivener, and commission agent, came up for examination and discharge.

Mr. Aldridge appeared for the official assignee.

This was a prison adjudication, the bankrupt's debts, as contracted from 1846 to 1864, representing an aggregate of £2,978 due to unsecured creditors, with other smaller debts and liabilities, chiefly on account of shares, making up a total of £3,260. There are no available assets, and the

property which is held by the "creditor holding security"—Mr. J. Power, of Royal Exchange-buildings, stockbroker—is of very doubtful value, and, as the bankrupt says, "unsaleable at any price." The bankrupt states that of the amount due to unsecured creditors, a sum of £250 is due to Messrs. Bevan & Whitting, solicitors, of the Old Jewry, for agency law costs; and that a debt of £1,229, due to Mr. T. Flight, of Walbrook, was originally upwards of £2,000, for cash advanced so far back as 1846, but was kept alive by renewed bills until 1856, when Mr. Flight brought an action for the whole amount of the debt. The bankrupt defended the action on the ground of usury, but after long argument the cause was decided against him. Another creditor was Mr. Fairless, of South Shields, who was a creditor for £97, costs of a nonsuit in an action brought by the bankrupt for commission on a loan obtained for him. Mr. John Tucker, solicitor, of St. Swithin's-lane, was also a creditor for costs in an action brought against him by the bankrupt for the recovery of his commission as promoter of the Don Pedro del Rey Gold Mining Company. The bankrupt had also been engaged in legal proceedings with Mr. Meloni Wilson, of Paris, in which he also failed.

Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN, in remarking upon the case, said that the bankrupt had been very unsuccessful in his actions; whether acting upon the offensive or upon the defensive, he was alike unfortunate.

The bankrupt, in his defence, said that all the actions except one were brought by the advice of counsel, and in that one he was defeated through the absence in America of a witness, Mr. Kimberley.

Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN said that the case was a singular one, and the debts were large. He would not pass the bankrupt until notice had been given to the creditors. His Honour inquired whether notice had been sent to any of the creditors?

Mr. Aldridge said this was a prison adjudication, and that the only creditor who would receive notice would be the detaining creditor.

The bankrupt pressed for his order of discharge, contending that, in the absence of opposition, he was entitled as of right to it.

The Commissioner, however, said that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and having regard to the large amount of the debts, he should do wrong to allow the bankrupt to pass through without a further opportunity for inquiry, and he adjourned the hearing accordingly.

(Before Mr. Deputy-Commissioner WISSLOW.)

Nov. 18.—*In re Alfred Raphael Moss*.—The bankrupt, commonly called Alfred Moss, a solicitor, practising at 28, St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, and Lyndhurst-terrace, Peckham, came up for examination.

Mr. E. Griffiths opposed on behalf of the assignee; Mr. Ody supported.

The debts in this case are returned at £938, as against property in the hands of creditors, £400. The opposing creditor was Mr. M'Pherson, who was also the assignee under the bankruptcy. It appeared that Mr. M'Pherson was engaged, with some ladies of the name of Brown, in the conduct of a scholastic establishment at Leatherhead, in Surrey. Disputes arose between the partners, and eventually a suit in chancery was commenced. The Misses Brown were afterwards advised that they could not successfully maintain the suit, and they paid to Mr. Moss, on Mr. M'Pherson's behalf, a sum of £200. The whole of that money, with the exception of £4 0s. 4d., had been retained by Mr. Moss on account of costs. It subsequently transpired that for the years 1860-63 the bankrupt had practised without a certificate. On that ground it was sought to recover the whole £200 from the bankrupt, but the bankrupt pleaded in answer to an action brought against him by Mr. M'Pherson, and put that gentleman to considerable expense.

Mr. J. M. Deere, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor for Mr. M'Pherson, said that in November, 1863, he was instructed to take proceedings against the bankrupt. On the 31st December a writ was issued. The bankrupt subsequently pleaded in the action, and, immediately before trial, he consented to a judge's order for payment of the plaintiff's claim. The costs were taxed at £25 6s. 4d.; they would have been £3 8s. if judgment had been allowed to go by default.

Cross-examined.—The bankrupt had suffered a month's imprisonment for the vexatious defence.

After some further evidence,

His Honour said that, having regard to the imprison-

ment which the bankrupt had suffered, pursuant to the order of Mr. Commissioner Fane, he did not think he would be justified in further suspending the bankrupt's discharge. For the vexatious defence the bankrupt had already been punished, and for the second offence, which was against the revenue laws, the Court had no power to withhold the discharge.

Discharge granted accordingly.

— *In re Freston*.—The bankrupt, who was a solicitor carrying on business in Coleman-street, applied, by adjournment, to pass his examination, and for an order of discharge.

Mr. Sargood, who appeared for the assignees, said that very minute and elaborate inquiry had been necessary in this case, in order to ascertain the bankrupt's transactions. The answers to requisitions were evasive in their nature, and very grave questions would arise with regard to the bankrupt's conduct.

Mr. Reed, for the bankrupt, said that the petition in this case had been filed so long ago as the 22nd February, and the assignees had enjoyed an ample opportunity of making every legitimate inquiry. The learned counsel said that a good deal of animosity existed between the bankrupt and his late partner, Mr. Cuddon, who was now the creditors' assignee under the bankruptcy; and several of the requisitions filed and answered by the bankrupt had reference to that subject. Having mentioned other features in the case, Mr. Reed said that, whereas the assignee, or Mr. Watt, had only stipulated for one-half of the bankrupt's business, Mr. Watt was now seeking to get the whole of it; and he suggested further that the assignee was endeavouring to obtain the bankrupt's clients by aspersing his character in this court.

Mr. Sargood said that Mr. Watt had been deluded into the bankrupt's place of business by a promise of a lucrative partnership, and he had actually paid £1,000 into the concern.

After some further discussion, the 29th inst., at half-past eleven, was appointed for the purpose of finally disposing of the case.

Adjourned accordingly.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Registrar BROUGHAM has given notice that the accounts of Mr. Edwards, the official assignee, have been delivered and certified up to the 30th of September, 1884, and that the same are open to the inspection of creditors without fee.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice BLACKBURN.)

Nov. 21.—*Bone v. Collins*.—This was an action in the Queen's Bench for £5 12s. 8d., and judgment had been allowed to go by default. The present application was for costs.

Mr. C. V. Lewis, on the part of the defendant, urged that plaintiff and defendant resided within twenty miles of each other, and that the county court was the proper court for such claims.

On the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Sturdy contended that both parties had removed, and that there was a concurrent jurisdiction.

His LORDSHIP was of opinion that it was a case of concurrent jurisdiction. The mere fact of parties residing within the metropolitan district could not deprive the plaintiff of his costs.

An order for costs was accordingly made.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Sir,—In the answer, given in your valuable paper, to one of the equity questions, put at the last examination, as to whom a freehold farm in the county of Kent, descended on the death of the owner, leaving a widow, sons, &c., you say that the sons take it equally, according to the custom of gavelkind. Is not the widow entitled to a moiety during widowhood and chastity?

A. G. B.

[Dower may or may not attach, according to circumstances, either upon the Kentish or Sussex freeholds, but as the question was how the property was to be divided, it was not thought right to take any notice of a mere temporary change.—Ed. S. J.]

Sir,—The answer to Question 4 in Criminal Law, contained in your Journal of last week, appears difficult to reconcile with *The Queen v. Collins and Others*, 12 W. R. 886, where it was held, upon a case reserved, that "if a person puts his hand into the pocket of another, with intent to steal what he can find there, and the pocket is empty, he cannot be convicted of an attempt to steal."

Nov. 14.

AN OLD PRIZEMAN.

Sir,—I observe in the *Solicitors' Journal and Reporter* of the 12th inst., p. 44, in your answer to Question 4 of the Criminal Law, &c., submitted to the students at the late examination, "that the verdict of the jury should be that X. is guilty of an attempt to commit the misdemeanour, for the criminal intent and the attempt constitute the essence of the offence." May I respectfully ask you if the question referred to does not appear to have been framed by the examiners to meet the case of *Reg. v. Collins and Others*, decided in the Queen's Bench by the Chief Justice and the other judges on the 4th of June last, and reported in the *Weekly Reporter* on the 11th of June last, p. 886? In the case I refer to, it was clearly proved in evidence that one of the prisoners put his hand into the gown pocket of a lady, and that the others were all concerned in the transaction; but in cross-examination of the witness who proved the case, it seemed that the lady stated she had not lost anything. For the defence, it was contended that simply to put a hand into an empty pocket was not an attempt to commit a felony, and that as it was not proved affirmatively that there was any property in the pocket at the time, it must be taken that there was not; and as larceny was the stealing of some chattel, if there was not any chattel to be stolen, putting the hand into the pocket could not be considered as a step towards the completion of the offence. The Chief Justice and the other judges were all of opinion that the conviction could not be supported.

AN ARTICLED CLERK.

Nov. 16.

[In answer to the letters, Messrs. Brand and Webb have forwarded to us the following:—

"We thank your contributor for calling the attention of your readers to the above recent case, which, with one trifling exception, is on all-fours with that supposed by the fourth Criminal Law question of this term. The case escaped our attention, owing to its not having been noted in the textbooks we consulted; hence our mistake in quoting the generally accepted law anterior to its decision. We recommend all students diligently to peruse the case, which is as interesting as it is important. "J. B. and W. W."]

CERTIFICATE DUTY.

Sir,—Will some of your readers point out to the Law Institution a course that can be adopted, whereby the renewal of certificates belonging to deceased attorneys may be prevented? It is well known to many attorneys that the practice referred to is adopted.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Nov. 16.

WHAT IS A "CHURCH"?

Sir,—I wish to call your attention to the recent case of *Battiscombe v. Eve*, 9 Jur. N. S. 210, which, though only a decision of the Rochester Consistorial Court, has an importance not easily to be overestimated. The short point of the decision is, that a parish church, if rebuilt on the same site, does not become a church without re-consecration, and the same principle would, I presume, apply in cases where a chancel, &c., is added to an existing church. Now, there must be hundreds of churches in England which have been rebuilt, or materially added to, without its having been thought necessary to incur the (not inconsiderable) expense of re-consecration; and (if the learned judge of the Rochester court is right in his law) it would seem to follow that all subsequent marriages in these churches are void, and the children illegitimate. The frightful amount of family troubles which would ensue if this view is correct, appears to render proper the interference of the Legislature to prevent even the possibility of such a result. And I hope that some of your readers may have influence enough to procure the passing of the necessary Act, before the blot is hit, and some unsuspecting family beggared and stigmatised with bastardy.

A CONVEYANCER.

RECEIPT STAMPS.

Sir,—Can any of your subscribers say whether a "receipt in full of all demands" is properly stamped by the penny

stamp prescribed for receipt stamps under the Act of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, or whether the same should have a thirty-five shilling stamp?

JOHN VINCENT.

27, Moorgate-street, Nov. 22.

DEFAULT OF ISSUE.

Sir,—By a settlement made on the marriage of a woman with her first husband, certain moneys were settled for herself for life, remainder to her husband for life, remainder to children of marriage, remainder to children of her brother A. B. as should attain twenty-one, with an ultimate limitation to the woman herself, her executors, administrators, and assigns. There were no children of this marriage, and the woman survived her husband. She married again, and died without issue, leaving her second husband surviving, but no settlement was made on the last-mentioned marriage.

The brother, A. B., is married, and has no children. On his death without issue, who will be entitled to the settled fund? A reply will much oblige

Derby, Oct. 24.

A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT.

Sir,—Is an attorney's clerk, who has a son, aged sixteen and a-half, living with him, and employed in the same office as himself, liable to be assessed, under schedule D, upon his son's salary, as being part of his (the father's) income—the son taking his own salary, and paying for his board, &c.?

INQUIRER.

IRELAND.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

The resignation, from ill-health, of the Hon. Henry Sugden, eldest son of Lord St. Leonards, has led to some promotion amongst the officials of the court; and on last Saturday, Francis Blackburne Martley, Esq., Chief Clerk, was sworn in as Deputy-Registrar, the vacancy having been created by the promotion of William B. Drury, Esq., to the office of Registrar, which Mr. Sugden had resigned. Mr. Sugden was appointed during the Irish Chancellorship of his father. Mr. W. D. Ferguson (well known to the profession from his books on Common Law Practice, and on the Common Law Procedure Acts), now senior Registrar, was appointed by Mr. Napier when Lord Chancellor, as was also his newly-promoted colleague, Mr. Drury. Mr. Martley is son to the late Mr. Henry Martley, who succeeded Baron Richards as Chief Commissioner of the Landed Estates Court. Mr. W. Geale succeeds Mr. Martley as Chief Clerk of the court.

AN INCUMBERED ESTATE.

The following important case, to which certain persons, as trustees for the Commercial Bank of London, are parties, has been before the Master of the Rolls, upon appeal from an order made by Master Murphy:—

It appeared that the Earl of Mountcashel was tenant for life of certain lands in Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, and Antrim. There was a large amount of incumbrances on the estate, and, by an arrangement made in 1846 with the heir, Lord Kilworth, it was agreed that the Antrim estates should be sold to pay off the incumbrances on the rest of the property. The Antrim estates were sold, but it was alleged that Lord Mountcashel did not apply the money as agreed upon, and that there was a sum of £9,286 still due upon the Cork estates, which ought to have been liquidated. The petition had been filed to make the life estate of Lord Mountcashel liable to recompense the petitioner, Lord Kilworth, who was tenant for life in remainder, the loss occasioned by the sale of the estates sold to pay the interest on incumbrances, which, it was alleged, Lord Mountcashel was bound, under the deeds executed in 1846, to keep down out of his life estate. Subsequent to 1846, a receiver had been appointed in another suit over the life estate, and the contention of the petitioners was that the creditors in that suit had no higher equity than the earl himself, subject as his interest was to the deeds of 1846. These estates were of about the annual value of £5,000, and were subject to incumbrances to the amount of about £96,000; whilst other estates, the subject of a devise in 1816, were said to have been worth about £12,000 a year, and were subject to incumbrances amounting to about £117,000. The sale of the Antrim estates had produced £227,594, out of which the creditors on the devised estates were paid, but, through the misapplication of the

rents (as alleged by the petition), the other estates were still liable to £9,286.

The order of the Master had declared that the sum of £9,286 was well charged upon the life estate of Lord Mountcashel in certain lands and premises in the counties of Tipperary and Cork, in priority of all charges, deeds, and incumbrances created since the date of a deed of the 7th of October, 1846, and that the respondents in the appeal—i. e., Lord Kilworth, &c.—were entitled to have the rents received in the case of *Barnwell v. Mountcashel*, and the produce of the sale of the life estate of the earl, as far as necessary, applied in liquidation of the said charge, and that the judgment obtained by *The Commercial Bank of London v. The Earl of Mountcashel* in the Court of Exchequer, for the sum of £8,000, also the judgment previously obtained by another party, should have priority over the claim of the petitioner, Lord Kilworth, and all persons interested in the inheritance expectant upon the life estate in the lands.

From this order the trustees of the bank appealed. His Honour dismissed the appeal and confirmed the order of the Master. It is said the case will form the subject of an appeal to the House of Lords.

THE LAW OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The Chancery Appeal Court has before it four appeals from the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, in the case of *Simms v. Quilten*, delivered this term.* The petitioner has appealed against the application of the *cy-pres* doctrine to the £500 bequeathed to the Rev. Messrs. White and Russell, for the education and maintenance of two priests of the Order of St. Dominick, in Ireland. His Honour had grounded his judgment upon the following view of the law:—First, that if a charitable gift or bequest is *expressly* made void by statute (as in case of the English Mortmain Act), the bequest will not be carried out *cy-pres*. Secondly, if a charitable bequest is invalid, as being contrary to the policy of the common law or statute law, it will in general be carried out *cy-pres*. Thirdly, if the testator shows an intention, not of general charity, but to give to some particular institution in some particular place, and such intention cannot be carried out, the Court will not hold that the gift is applicable to charity generally—it will fail altogether. Applying those principles to this case, His Honour was of opinion that the bequest was a charitable bequest, but was invalid, being contrary to the policy of the 10 Geo. IV., c. 7; but that it was not contrary to any express provision contained in that Act. Secondly, that being contrary to the policy of that Act, the bequest is to be carried out *cy-pres*, and that the bequest should, in his opinion, be carried out under the sign manual, and not by the Court.

With this decision the legatees are also dissatisfied, and have appealed on the ground of the non-appropriation of the legacy to the purpose declared in the original devise. From the judgment declaring absolutely void a further bequest of £500 to the Rev. P. Conway, with a trust for the payment of the rent of a Dominican chapel in Cork, the legatees have appealed on like grounds; whilst the Attorney-General, on the part of the Crown, has lodged an appeal against the non-application of the *cy-pres* doctrine to the £500 originally bequeathed to the Rev. P. Conway.

BARTLETT v. LEWIS.

In this case† Mr. Butt, Q.C., M.P., applied to the Court of Exchequer for a conditional order that the verdict had for the defendant be set aside, and a new trial had, on the ground that the verdict was against law and evidence, and against the charge of the Lord Chief Baron. It would be sufficient for the present purpose to call attention to one portion of the evidence, which was uncontradicted, relative to the pawning of certain articles. Counsel then referred to the evidence of Salomons, Tingey, and other witnesses, to sustain his argument as to the pledging, and contended that there was a plain suppression of property, and that, if the defendant had in the matter of the plate evaded the obligations of the bankruptcy law, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Mr. Butt called upon the Court, without going into the other parts of the case, to set aside the verdict upon the facts connected with the pawning alone.

The Court granted a conditional order.‡

ACTION AGAINST A JUDGE OF ASSIZE.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the *Cork Examiner*:—

“At the last assizes, Judge Ball, presiding at the Crown

* 9 Sol. Jour. 33.

† 9 Sol. Jour. 67.

‡ *Anglicæ*, a rule n. l.

Court, was annoyed by the buzzing of Mr. B. Deeble's mill-wheel, near Fishamble-lane, which he desired to have stopped. The mill, notwithstanding the direction, continued to go on, when the learned judge desired the proprietor to be sent for. Mr. Deeble was accordingly brought before the judge, and received from his lordship's own lips peremptory directions to stop it. 'For how long, my lord?' said the proprietor. 'As long as I please,' responded the judge. The mill was stopped, and as his lordship has not since countermanded his order, the mill has continued to remain idle up to the present, and Mr. Deeble has now, we are informed, caused a summons and plaint to be served upon the judge for the damage sustained by the stoppage of the work. This structure is likely to attain considerable local notoriety. It has already been the cause of the corporation being mulcted to the extent of £1,500, and now threatens to bring a judge into court as a defendant."

The mill in question is situate in the immediate vicinity of the court-house. It is a very ancient structure, and appears on maps of the city in the time of Queen Elizabeth to have been in existence at that period, and to have been used, then as now, as a mill.

This was not the only occasion, during the last Munster circuit, when Mr. Justice Ball dealt very peremptorily with the causes of any disturbance to the quiet of his court. At Ennis he threatened to commit a policeman, who chanced to drop his *baton*. At Limerick the ringing of the celebrated bells of St. Mary's Cathedral had to cease during the sittings of the Court, and the ill-timed braying of some donkeys in a market, in the vicinity of the court-house, was followed by their removal by the mayor's sergeants and the police.

His lordship has attained a very considerable age, and is not without some of the consequent infirmities of years. It is just fifty years since he was called to the bar. He was Attorney-General under Lord Melbourne's second government, in 1838; and became judge of the Common Pleas in the year following. Other members of the Irish bench are even the seniors of the learned judge; the Right Hon. Thomas Leffroy, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was called to the bar in 1797; and the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, who has been Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chancellor, and is now Lord Justice of Appeal, was admitted to the bar in 1805.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1864.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The Examiners reported that the following gentlemen, whose names are arranged in alphabetical order, have passed the Intermediate Examination with distinction:—

FREDERICK HUXLEY, aged 17, articulated to Mr. Thomas Lister Farrar, of Manchester.

CHARLES HENRY OWEN, aged 23, articulated to Mr. John Richardson, of Manchester.

The number of candidates examined in this term was 145; of these, 142 were passed, and 3 postponed.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

At the examination of candidates for admission on the roll, the following gentlemen, under the age of 26, have been recommended for honorary distinction:—

JAMES PHILIP DODD, aged 21, clerk to Messrs. Lietch & Kewney, of North Shields.

JOHN GILBERT BLADURRY, aged 21, clerk to Messrs. Tyndall, Johnson, & Tyndall, of Birmingham.

LEWIS CHARLES SAYLES, aged 22, clerk to Messrs. Bromhead & Hebb, of Lincoln; and Messrs. Gregory & Rowcliffes, of London.

HORACE PHILBRICK, aged 21, clerk to Mr. Frederick Blomfield Philbrick, of Colchester; and Messrs. Rixon & Son, of London.

FRANK ROWLEY PARKER, aged 22, clerk to Messrs. Sharpe & Parker, of London; Mr. Maskell William Peace, of Wigan; and Mr. Henry Rogers, of Stourbridge.

FREDERICK GEORGE FITCH, aged 21, clerk to Messrs. Digby & Sharp, of London.

JOHN BOOTH, aged 23, clerk to Mr. Daniel Stephen Sutton, of Burslem; and Mr. William Compton Smith, of London.

The Council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—

To Mr. Dodd, the Prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn.

To Mr. Bradbury, the Prize of the Honourable Society of Clement's Inn.

To Mr. Sayles, Mr. Philbrick, Mr. Parker, Mr. Fitch, and Mr. Booth, one of the Prizes of the Incorporated Law Society each.

The following candidates, under the age of 26, whose names are placed in alphabetical order, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—

ABRAHAM BAKER, aged 22, clerk to Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, jun., of Walsall; and Messrs. Bower, Son, & Cotton, of London.

HERBERT BARNES, aged 22, clerk to Messrs. Dawes & Sons, of London.

ROBERT BURRA, jun., aged 23, clerk to Messrs. Broderips & Wilde, of London.

WILLIAM EDWARD CAVE, aged 22, clerk to Messrs. Sharpe & Parker, of London.

JAMES SMITH HEPBURN, aged 22, clerk to Mr. Joseph Gutteridge Hepburn; and Messrs. Bockett, Son, & Barton, of London.

THOMAS NOWELL, aged 24, clerk to Mr. Charles Hall, of Accrington.

THOMAS HOWARD STANLEY, aged 21, clerk to Mr. Henry Jackson, of West Bromwich; and Mr. Joseph Needham, of London.

LEONARD TATHAM, aged 22, clerk to Mr. George Remington, of Ulverston; and Messrs. Loftus & Young, and Loftus, Vizard, Crowder, & Anstey, of London.

The Council have accordingly awarded them certificates of merit.

The number of candidates examined in this term was 136; of these, 121 were passed, and 15 postponed.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this society, at the Law Institution, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., Mr. Webb in the chair, the question discussed was—"Does the clause in an ordinary policy of marine insurance, effected between subjects of different countries insuring against losses occasioned by 'Arrests, restraints, and detentions of all kings, princes, and people, apply to a seizure under a lawful embargo laid on the ship in time of peace by the sovereign of the country of the assured?'"

The question was opened by Mr. Kenrick in the affirmative, and, after a very full discussion, upon a division was decided in the affirmative.

LAW LECTURES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

MR. M. H. COOKSON, on Equity, Monday, Nov. 28.

MR. H. SHIELD, on Common Law and Mercantile Law, Friday, Dec. 2.

COURT PAPERS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

SITTINGS AFTER MICHAELMAS TERM, 1864.

LORD CHANCELLOR. Lincoln's Inn.		Saturdays .. 3.	
Friday..Dec. 2	The First Seal.— { App. mtns. & apps. { Ptns. & apps. in bkcy. & apps.	Monday 5	{ Ptns., sht. caus., and { general paper.
Saturday .. 3		Tuesday 6	{ General paper.
Monday 5	{ Appeals.	Wednesday .. 7	{ The Second Seal.— { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Tuesday 6	{ Apps. in bkcy. & apps.	Thursday .. 8	{ Ptns., sht. caus., and { general paper.
Wednesday .. 7	{ Appeals.	Friday 9	{ General paper.
Thursday .. 8	The Second Seal.— { App. mtns. & apps.	Saturday ..10	{ Ptns., sht. caus., and { adj. sums., and { general paper.
Friday..... 9	{ Appeals.	Monday12	{ General paper.
Saturday ..10	{ Apps. in bkcy. & apps.	Tuesday13	{ General paper.
Monday12	{ Appeals.	Wednesday ..14	{ The Third Seal.— { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Tuesday13	{ Apps. in bkcy. & apps.	Thursday ..15	{ Ptns., sht. caus., and { general paper.
Wednesday 14	{ Appeals.	Friday.....16	{ General paper.
Thursday ..15	The Third Seal.— { App. mtns. & apps.	Saturday ..17	{ Ptns., sht. caus., and { adj. sums., and { general paper.
Friday.....16	{ Appeals.	Monday19	{ General paper.
Saturday ..17	{ Apps. in bkcy. & apps.	Tuesday20	{ The Fourth Seal.— { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Monday19	{ Appeals.	Wednesday 21	
Tuesday ..20	{ Ptns. & appeals.	N.B.—Unopposed petitions must be presented and copies left with the Secretary, on or before the Thursday preceding the Saturday on which it is intended they should be heard; and any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one	
Wednesday 21	{ The Fourth Seal.— { App. mtns. & apps. { in bkcy. & apps.		
Thursday ..22	{ The First Seal.— { Mtns. & gen. pa.		

clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

LORDS JUSTICES.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday..Dec. 2	{ The First Seal.— App. mtns. & apps.
Saturday ... 3	{
Monday 5	{
Tuesday 6	{ Appeals.
Wednesday .. 7	{
Thursday ... 8	{ The Second Seal.— App. mtns. & apps.
Friday..... 9	{ Ptns. in lunacy, app. ptns., and apps.
Saturday10	{
Monday12	{ Appeals.
Tuesday13	{
Wednesday..14	{
Thursday ...15	{ The Third Seal.— App. mtns. & apps.
Friday16	{ Ptns. in lunacy, app. ptns., and apps.
Saturday17	{
Monday19	{ Appeals.
Tuesday20	{
Wednesday..21	{ The Fourth Seal.— App. mtns. & apps.

NOTICE.—Such days as their Lordships shall be engaged in the Full Court, or at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are excepted.

V. C. SIR R. T. KINDERSLEY.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday..Dec. 2	{ The First Seal.— Mtns., adj. sums, & gen. pa. Ptns., sht. caus., & general paper.
Saturday ... 3	{
Monday 5	{
Tuesday 6	{ General paper.
Wednesday.. 7	{
Thursday ... 8	{ The Second Seal.— Mtns., adj. sums, & gen. pa. Ptns., adj. sums, & general paper.
Friday..... 9	{ Sht. causes, adj. sums., & gen. pa.
Saturday....10	{
Monday12	{ General paper.
Tuesday13	{
Wednesday..14	{ The Third Seal.— Mtns., adj. sums, & gen. pa. Ptns., adj. sums, & general paper.
Thursday ...15	{
Friday.....16	{ Sht. causes, adj. sums., & gen. pa.
Saturday17	{
Monday19	{ General paper.
Tuesday20	{
Wednesday..21	{ The Fourth Seal.— Mtns., adj. sums, & general paper.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so

marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

V. C. SIR JOHN STUART.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday..Dec. 2	{ The First Seal.— Mtns. and causes.
Saturday ... 3	{ Ptns., sht. causes, & causes.
Monday 5	{
Tuesday 6	{ Causes.
Wednesday .. 7	{
Thursday ... 8	{ The Second Seal.— Mtns. and causes.
Friday 9	{ Petitions & causes.
Saturday10	{ Sht. causes & caus.
Monday12	{
Tuesday13	{ Causes.
Wednesday..14	{
Thursday ...15	{ The Third Seal.— Mtns. and causes.
Friday.....16	{ Petitions & causes.
Saturday17	{ Sht. causes & caus.
Monday19	{ Causes.
Tuesday20	{
Wednesday..21	{ The Fourth Seal.— Mtns. & causes.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

No cause, motion for decree, or further consideration, except by order of the Court, may be marked to stand over, if it shall be within 12 of the last cause or matter in the printed paper of the day for hearing.

V. C. SIR W. P. WOOD.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday..Dec. 2	{ The First Seal.— Mtns. & gen. pa. Ptns., sht. caus., & general paper.
Saturday ... 3	{
Monday 5	{
Tuesday 6	{ General paper.
Wednesday .. 7	{
Thursday ... 8	{ The Second Seal.— Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday..... 9	{ General paper.
Saturday10	{ Ptns., sht. causes, & general paper.
Monday12	{
Tuesday13	{ General paper.
Wednesday..14	{
Thursday ...15	{ The Third Seal.— Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday.....16	{ General paper.
Saturday17	{ Ptns., sht. causes & general paper.
Monday19	{ General paper.
Tuesday20	{
Wednesday..21	{ The Fourth Seal.— Motions.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

This Court will, on Saturday the 26th, Monday the 28th, and Tuesday the 29th days of November inst., hold sittings, and dispose of the cases in the crown and special papers, and any other matters then pending; and will also hold a sitting on Tuesday, the 13th day of December next, for the purpose of giving judgments only.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court will, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, hold a sitting in Banco, and will proceed to give judgment in the two appeal cases from the decision of a revising barrister, and in the other cases that will then be standing over for the consideration of the Court.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Sittings at Nisi Prius, in Middlesex and London, before the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, after Michaelmas Term, 1864.

SPECIAL JURIES AND COMMON JURIES.

In Middlesex.

Saturday	Nov. 26	Wednesday	Nov. 30
Monday	" 28	Thursday	Dec. 1
Tuesday	" 29	Friday	" 2

Saturday	Dec. 3	Tuesday	Dec. 6
Monday	" 5	Wednesday	" 7

In London.

Thursday	Dec. 8	Friday	Dec. 16
Friday	" 9	Saturday	" 17
Saturday	" 10	Monday	" 19
Monday	" 12	Tuesday	" 20
Tuesday	" 13	Wednesday	" 21
Wednesday	" 14	Thursday	" 22
Thursday	" 15	Friday	" 23

The Court will sit at ten o'clock each day.

A second Court will sit for the trial of causes when necessary.

WINTER ASSIZES.

The following is the Calendar for the several counties following:—

CHANELL, B.		BRAMWELL, B.	
Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.
Hertford.....	7 7	Warwick	12 11
Essex.....	11 10	Bucks.....	6 4
Kent.....	9 10	Gloucester.....	12 11
Hants.....	24 19	Somerset	13 10
BYLES, J.		Glamorgan.....	6 6
Berks.....	9 11	BLACKBURN, J.	
Oxford.....	9 11	Chester.....	17 12
Worcester.....	15 14	Lancaster.....	64 57
Stafford.....	23 18	KEATING, J.	
MELLOR, J.		Durham.....	15 10
Leicester.....	10 8	York.....	34 27

Mr. Justice Mellor will join Mr. Justice Blackburn at Liverpool.

Days appointed for opening the commissions at the under-mentioned places:—

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Warwick, Monday, Dec. 5; Aylesbury, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUITS.

Chester, Wednesday, Dec. 7; Cardiff, Monday, Dec. 12.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Durham, Saturday, Dec. 3; Manchester, Saturday, Dec. 3; Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 10.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Leicester, Saturday, Dec. 3; Borough of Leicester, Saturday, Dec. 3; York, Thursday, Dec. 8; City of York, Thursday, Dec. 8; Leeds, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Winchester, Thursday, Dec. 1; Taunton, Thursday, Dec. 15.

CREDIT COMPANIES.—The most novel feature in the economy of capital during the last year or two has been the establishment of great credit companies. The special object of these companies is to provide money for carrying out industrial or financial enterprises which are worthy of support. The credit companies do not directly engage in these enterprises; they simply launch them, or at least provide the capital requisite for carrying them on, charging a commission for their aid. There is no safer security than land; but the prime requirement in financial operations is, that the security should not only be perfectly safe, but readily negotiable. In other words, the bonds, representing the money advanced, should not only be certain to be paid when due, but the holders of them should be able to sell them easily, or get money advanced upon them. Not one, but several financial establishments are needed to accomplish these ends on a large scale, to deal with land everywhere. In Austria there are estates of immense size, held by individual proprietors, many of them heavily burdened with mortgages contracted on the most usurious terms. Half-a-dozen years ago some foreign capitalists discerned the fine field that was here open to them; but before foreign capital to a large amount could be attracted, it was indispensable to establish the perfect soundness of the security, and the negotiability of the mortgage bonds. The first step towards this was the establishment at Vienna of the Vindobona, a joint-stock company which, on receiving a percentage or commission, guarantees the repayment of loans on estates, as well as the regular payment of the interest. In this way the creditor acquired a double security—first, the land itself, secondly,

* In continuation of the list published last week, 9 Sol. Jour. 71.

the capital of the Vindobona. Next, land banks were established, which advanced money on these bonds or mortgages to their full amount, thus rendering them negotiable. Next it was seen that a large and most profitable business might be carried on by the purchase and re-sale of estates—purchasing them in block and re-selling them immediately in comparatively small portions, say of 100 to 500 acres. The credit of conceiving so remarkable a series of co-operative companies, and of successfully establishing it, is due to M. Langrand-Dunoncean, of Brussels. The security offered is the most complete that can be imagined:—1. The land. 2. The double amount for which the purchasers give their bond. 3. The capital of the companies concerned. But what is chiefly remarkable, from our point of view, is the system of financial co-operation herein displayed—a system which is destined to be ere long immensely developed—until, in fact, Europe shall become but one country, as regards industrial finance, the spare capital of each country being drawn to common centres, and seeking the best market wherever that may chance to be found.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

THE NEW MAYOR AND THE SOLICITORS OF LEEDS.—On the new Mayor of Leeds (Mr. J. D. Luccock) taking his seat for the first time on the bench in the Town-hall, Mr. Ferns, on behalf of himself and his brother solicitors, congratulated his worship on his election for a second time to the civic chair. For more than twenty years he had had the honour of appearing before his worship. On many occasions the zeal of the advocate had, he was free to admit, outstripped the bounds of sager experience, but he had ever been treated by his worship with gentlemanly courtesy, and he was perfectly satisfied that no member of the bench of justices of the borough of Leeds ever exhibited a more anxious desire to arrive at a faithful conclusion than his worship had done in all the cases that he had conducted during that lengthened number of years. He had no doubt that the interests of the borough, which had grown so much since his worship's last mayoralty, would demand as much close application and labour as his worship, or any other gentleman in his position, could be called upon to give to the civic duties; and he was perfectly satisfied that upon no other shoulders could the chain of office have fallen with greater gracefulness than on his worship's. He hoped and trusted that the unanimous manner in which the Mayor had been called to office was only a happy omen that by-and-by, when his civic year terminated, his worship would not only have the thanks of those who had furthered his election, but that he would have earned the gratitude and esteem of the whole borough.—Mr. Grainger also congratulated his worship on his election, and stated that he endorsed every word which Mr. Ferns had uttered.—The Mayor thanked Mr. Ferns and his brother solicitors in a most feeling manner. As allusion had been made to the late Mr. John Hope Shaw, he could not refrain from expressing strongly the high opinion he entertained of that gentleman. A more high-minded, honourable man he never had the honour of meeting with; and a more impartial justice, or one more anxious to administer the law fairly and justly, he had never witnessed. He had undertaken the duties of the office of Mayor with a determination to perform them to the best of his ability, and he hoped, with the assistance of those in the council, and those in all the offices of the borough, that he would be able to discharge his duties with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the borough and all its interests.

It is understood that Mr. Oke, the second clerk to the court, and the author of "Oke's Magisterial Synopsis," &c., who has been connected with the Lord Mayor's Court for the last ten years, will be a candidate for the office of chief clerk, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Goodman.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE GUILDHALL HOTEL.

Nov. 17.—By Messrs. BRADLE.

Freehold residence, being No. 35 Oriental-place, Brighton, with ground in the rear; let at £90 per annum—Sold for £1,610.

AT GARRAWAY'S.

Nov. 21.—By Messrs. DANIEL COXIN & SONS.

One undivided moiety or half share of and in that freehold estate, being the Constitution wine and spirits establishment, situate No. 123, Drury-lane, and houses and shops adjoining—Sold for £2,695. Leasehold improved rental of £100 per annum, arising out of the George and Dragon, public-house, situate in Buckingham-place, Fitzroy-square; term, 26 years unexpired, at £2 per annum, and let for the whole term at £102 per annum—Sold for £1,280.

Nov. 24.—By Messrs. BEONLEY, SON, & KELDAY.
Leasehold residence, being No. 25, Upton-place, Stratford; term, 933 years unexpired; ground-rent £3 per annum—Sold for £530.
Freehold house, being No. 8, Gun-lane, Limehouse—Sold for £240.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SWANSTON—On Nov. 23, at Holly House, Twickenham, the wife of Clement T. Swanston, Esq. of a son.

TUDOR—On Oct. 1, at Buenos Ayres, the wife of Owen S. Tudor, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARNWELL—MOORE—On Nov. 22, at Lewisham Church, Charles Lowry, eldest surviving son of the late C. F. Barnwell, Esq., to Agnes Margaret, second daughter of the late Philip C. Moore, Esq., of Doctors'-commons.

MARSH—SHEARNE—On Nov. 22, at St. Lawrence, Exeter, the Rev. W. B. Marsh, son of the Rev. W. Marsh, late vicar of Ashburton, to Elizabeth Kingdon, third daughter of the late Edward Shearne, Esq., Solicitor, Stratton.

PULLEY—BUDD—On Nov. 16, at St. Mary's, Luton, Henry Pulley, Esq., of Bedford, to Frances Mary, widow of the late Frederic Budd, Esq., Solicitor, Buckingham.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—On Nov. 20, at Torrington-square, Harriet Anne, wife of Boriase Hill Adams, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and daughter of the late John Cobbold, Esq., of Holy Wells, Ipswich.

CRAWFORD—On Nov. 15, at Torquay, William Crawford, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, late Chief Magistrate of Bombay, aged 59.

CROFT—On Nov. 17, at Sussex-place, Hyde-park, Julia Barnham, wife of Sir Archer Denman Croft.

HUDSON—On Nov. 16, at Ousecliffe, near York, William Hudson, Esq., Registrar of her Majesty's Court of Probate for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, aged 67.

PARKINSON—On Nov. 21, at Southborough, Kent, Samuel Parkinson, late Chief Clerk in the Accountant-General's office, Chancery-lane, and for more than 40 years connected with that establishment, aged 73.

UNCLAIMED STOCK IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The amount of Stock heretofore standing in the following Names will be transferred to the Parties claiming the same, unless other Claimants appear within Three Months:—

ABDY, SIR THOMAS NEVILLE, Albion, Essex, Bart. WILLIAM FREDERICK BRADON, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, Esq., and EDWARD SEXTON PREY CALVERT, Hunsdon, Herts, Esq. Four dividends on various sums of Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by Sir Thos. N. Abdy, Bart.

BAYS, FRANCIS, Blackfriars-road, Cheesemonger, deceased. £25 New £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by Lydia Bays, Widow, sole executrix.

HALE, JOHN RICHARD WESTGAERTH, Chancery-lane, Barrister. £60 New £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by John R. W. Hildyard, (formerly Hale).

INGRAM, REV. ARTHUR WINNINGTON, Harrington Rectory, Worscoteshire, GEORGE HENRY ARNOLD, Bath, Esq., RICHARD GREEN, Knighton Lodge, Esq., and ARTHUR ROGERS WINNINGTON INGRAM, a minor. £108 16s. 11d. New £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by Rev. A. W. Ingram, G. H. Arnold, and R. G. Price (formerly Richd. Green).

JERVIS, JERVIS JOHN, Lincoln's-inn, London, Esq., PHILIP OCTAVIUS JERVIS, Bishop's Castle, Salop, Esq., REV. JOHN COLLIN, Jun., Haydon, Essex, and JOSEPH THOMAS COLLIN, Saffron Walden, Essex, Esq. £1100 New £2 10s. per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by J. J. Jervis, P. O. Jervis, Rev. J. Collin, and J. T. Collin.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1864.

ons of Silin Friendly Society, White Lion Inn, Llanilni, Denbigh. Nov. 12.

Wesleyan Methodist Association Itinerant Preachers' Annuitant Society, Lever-st Chapel, Manch. Nov. 15.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1864.

Adney, John, Remberton, Halberton, Devon, Esq. Jan 1. Dominett & Canning, Charl.

Chappell, John, Long-acre, Brushmaker. Dec 31. Elliott & Pierce, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

Clay, Richd, Nuneaton, Warwick, Ironmonger. Jan 1. Dewes & Norton, Nuneaton.

Colling, John, Park-st, Holloway, Gent. Nov 28. Berkeley.

Fellowes, Susan, Camden-road, Widow. Jan 17. Berkeley.

Fenning, Eugenius, Poultry, Oilman and Venison Dealer. Dec 31. Cox & Sons, Sise-lane.

Lovell, Chas Hy, Tottenham, Physician. Dec 12. Richardson, Much Hadham, Herts.

Mercer, Joseph, Tenterden, Kent, Farmer. Jan 2. Nunn & Mace, Tenterden.

Nash, John, Etchingham, Sussex, Nurseryman. Jan 18. Philcox, Bursash.

Roberts, Margaret, Mold, Flint, Spinster. Dec 31. Davies, Holywell.

Thomson, Ambrose, Bodmin, Cornwall, Esq. Dec 24. Commins & Son, Bodmin.

Whalley, Chas Jas, Child's-pl, Temple Bar, Gent. Dec 17. Somerville, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Wilde, Eli, Manch, Chemist and Druggist. Dec 26. J & E Whitworth, Manch.

Winteringham, Rebecca, Buddington, York, Widow. Feb 6. Dryden & Son, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1864.

Allen, Robt Richd, Bedford, Corn Merchant and Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Oct 10. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
Ashworth, Edwd, Lancaster, Tanner. Oct 22. Conv. Reg Nov 17.
Baldon, John, York, Dyer. Oct 24. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Barnes, Hy, & John Pilling, Newchurch, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturers. Oct 22. Conv. Reg Nov 16.
Barnes, Robt, Water Barn, Lancaster, Manufacturer. Oct 18. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Bentley, Wm, Buckingham, Chemist and Druggist. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Bigland, Amos, & Chas Tertius, Lpool, Commission and General Merchants. Nov 2. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Breeze, Edwd, Montgomery, Appraiser and Farmer. Oct 25. Conv. Reg Nov 17.
Brook, Uriah, York, Cotton Spinner. Oct 20. Asst. Reg Nov 17.
Carlisle, Septimus Edmundus, & Cordington Thos Parr, Mincing-lane, Tea Brokers. Oct 26. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 15.
Cook, Richd, Spalding, Lincoln, Boot and Shoe Maker. Nov 10. Conv. Reg Nov 16.
Cossine, Jas Dyer, Birm, Factor. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
Curtis, Wm, Gracechurch-st, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
Duckworth, Caleb, & Edmund Duckworth, Lancaster, Manufacturers. Oct 25. Conv. Reg Nov 18.
Ellis, Reuben, Leeds, Leather Dealer. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
Frost, John Thos, Birm, Warehouse Clerk. Oct 20. Conv. Reg Nov 16.
Gluck, John, Commercial-rd, Tailor and Draper. Nov 10. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
Guest, Jas, Manch, Cotton Manufacturer. Oct 20. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Hacon, Edmund, Ratcliffe, Granary Keeper. Oct 21. Release. Reg Nov 17.
Hargraves, John, & Asa Bradbury, Lancaster, Cotton Spinners. Oct 20. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Hawkes, Alfred Borradaile, Clerk, General Post Office, St John's Wood. Oct 31. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
Haworth, Jas, Jas Kemp, & Joseph Oldroyd, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturers. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
Hill, Thos, Buckingham, Shoemaker. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 17.
Kettellwell, Hy Mason, Little Tower-st, Broker. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
Lightfoot, Thos, & Wm Lightfoot, Lpool, Lancaster, Sugar Refiners. Oct 31. Conv. Reg Nov 16.
Mauless, Charlotte Barclay, Brighton, Widow. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Mead, Wm Hy, Bethnal-green, Middlx, Grocer. Oct 21. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
Messenger, Hy, Kensington, Innkeeper. Nov 12. Conv. Reg Nov 17.
Miller, David Cooper, Walworth, Surrey, Baker. Oct 24. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
Noble, John, Cumberland, Rope Maker. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
Nutter, Joshua, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. Oct 25. Conv. Reg Nov 16.
Openshaw, Geo Handel, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. Oct 18. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Parker, John, York, Iron Agent. Nov 2. Asst. Reg Nov 17.
Pilling, David, Lancaster, Leather Factor. Oct 21. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Pye, Wm, Lancaster, Builder. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
Reuren, David, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tailor and Draper. Oct 24. Conv. Reg Nov 17.
Roberts, Hy, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. Oct 19. Conv. Reg Nov 16.
Rudien, Robt, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
Smith, Wm, Feuchurch-st, General Merchant. Nov 8. Conv. Reg Nov 18.
Sedger, John, Bristol, Licensed Victualler. Oct 25. Conv. Reg Nov 10.
Smyth, Wm Doveton, Fulham, Solicitor. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
Stafford, Joseph Hirst, Bristol, Eating-house Keeper. Oct 24. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Steel, Jacob Abraham, Gun-sq, Houndsditch, Wholesale Jeweller. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
Steel, Robt Flint, Strand, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Nov 9. Conv. Reg Nov 18.
Thomas, Fredk Geo, & Stephen Whitman, Lpool, Engineers and Iron-founders. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
Todd, Robt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Printer. Nov 16. Conv. Reg Nov 18.
Tulloch, Thos Yelf, Dorchester, Grocer. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
Walker, Geo, Wm Clarkson, & Jonathan Clarkson, Leeds, York, Dyers. Oct 19. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Walker, Joseph, & Hy Sands, Heckmondwike, York, Ironfounders. Oct 24. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Waters, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Innkeeper. Oct 18. Conv. Reg Nov 15.
Whites, Oliver, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 17.

Bankrupts

FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1864,
To Surrender in London.

Adams, Thos, Cross-st, City-rd, Boot and Shoe Maker. Pet Nov 12. Dec 7 at 11. Marshall, Hatton-garden.
Bentley, Edwd John, Paradise-row, Hackney, Grocer and Warehouse-man. Pet Nov 14. Dec 6 at 12. Catchpole, Gt Tower-st.
Bowles, John, Market-hill, Cambridge, Grocer. Pet Nov 14. Dec 2 at 11. Hawkins & Co, Boswell-st.
Brown, Geo Richd, St Alban's-ter, Kennington-rd, Assistant at a Music Hall. Pet Nov 14. Dec 1 at 12. Beard, Basinghall-st.

Brown, Jas, Walpole-st, Deptford, Kent, Hay, Straw, and Corn Dealer. Pet Nov 14. Dec 6 at 12. Podmore, Blackfriars.
Bruton, Geo, Oxford, Wine Merchant. Pet Nov 15. Dec 6 at 12. Hurford & Taylor, Farnival's-inn.
Bungay, Jas Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 12. Nov 29 at 12. Webb & Webb, Austin-friars.
Bush, Geo, York-ter, Stoke Newington, Bookbinder. Pet Nov 14. Dec 6 at 11. Hall, Coleman-st.
Carpenter, Chas, Brighton, Stay and Crinoline Manufacturer. Pet Nov 14. Dec 5 at 11. Linklaters & Hackwood, Walbrook.
Cobb, Jas Swanton, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Printer, Stationer, and Tanner. Pet Nov 4. Dec 6 at 2. Harrison & Lewis, Old Jewry.
Elgee, Jeremiah Savage, Old Brompton, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 12. Dec 7 at 12. Pawle & Lovesey, New-inn.
Emler, John May, Exeter-st, Chelsea, out of business. Pet Nov 16. Dec 1 at 12. Makeson & Goldring, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Fairweather, Saml, Framingham, Suffolk, out of business. Pet Nov 14. Dec 1 at 11. Clarke, Bloomsbury-sq.
Gannon, Thos, Ligonorpond-st, Gray's-inn-rd, Gas Fitter and Brass Finisher. Pet Nov 16. Dec 6 at 1. Hill, Basinghall-st.
Gladstone, John, and Thos Hall Gladstone, White Lion-ct, Cornhill, Merchants. Pet Nov 10. Dec 1 at 1. Ashurst & Co, Old Jewry.
Gurling, Edwd, Westmoreland-pl, Bayswater, Builder. Pet Nov 11. Nov 30 at 2. Linklaters & Hackwood, Walbrook.
Harrison, John, Eruswick-ter, Bayswater, Tailor and Outfitter. Pet Nov 16. Dec 6 at 2. Waller & Kerby, Duke-st.
Hide, Geo, Hitchen, Herts, Timber Carrier. Pet Nov 7. Dec 7 at 1. Hawkins & Co, Hitchen.
Merrick, Saml, Conduit-st, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 15. Dec 6 at 1. Maude & Attwood, Bucklersbury.
Morrow, Joseph Cunard, Brighton, Railway Clerk. Pet Nov 15. Nov 29 at 1. Linklaters & Hackwood, Walbrook.
Patrick, Thos, Kirby-st, Hatton-garden, Button Manufacturer. Pet Nov 14. Dec 7 at 1. Marshall, Hatton-garden.
Picken, Archibald, Northampton, Jeweller and Watchmaker. Pet Nov 11. Dec 1 at 11. Kingdon & Williams, Lawrence-lane.
Piddington, John, Gracechurch-st, Commercial Agent. Pet Nov 12. Dec 7 at 12. Cooke, King-st, Cheapside.
Radkin, Thos, Fulham-road, Builder and Contractor. Pet Nov 12. Dec 1 at 11. Stackpole, Finners'-hall, Old Broad-st.
Simpson, John Alexander, Gt Ilford, Essex, out of business. Pet Nov 10. Nov 30 at 2. Dodd, New Broad-st.
Sinden, Thos, Euston-sq, Marble Paper Manufacturer. Pet Nov 16. Dec 6 at 1. Webb, Euston-rd.
Smith, Fredk, East Hampstead, Berks, Sheep Salesman. Pet Nov 14. Nov 30 at 2. Treherne & Co, Aldermanbury.
Spikes, Jas Wm, Teddington, and Cornhill, out of business. Pet Nov 12. Nov 29 at 2. Hill, Basinghall-st.
Webb, Thos, Harlington, Middlx, Butcher. Pet Nov 14. Dec 1 at 12. Marshall, Hatton-garden.
Wilkins, Wm Crane, Wood Riddings, Finner, Engineer. Pet Nov 11. Dec 7 at 11. Linklaters & Hackwood, Walbrook.

To Surrender in the Country.

Anderson, Jennie Foles, Sacerot, Leeds, Saddler. Pet Nov 13. Leeds, Nov 30 at 12. Horsfall & Latimer, Leeds.
Andow, Richd, Southport, Lancaster, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 9. Nov 30 at 11. Dodge & Wynne, Lpool.
Bake, Chas Hy, Manch, Chemist and Druggist. Pet Nov 19. Manch, Dec 2 at 12. Earles & Co, Manch.
Bentley, John, Busk, Lancaster, Joiner and Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 14. Blackburn, Dec 1 at 10. Barlow, Accrington.
Bird, John, and Geo Hickling, Loughborough, Lancaster, Elastic Web Manufacturers. Pet Nov 17. Birm, Dec 6 at 11. Goode, Loughborough.
Bradbury, Thos, Eytton, Salop, Schoolmaster. Pet Nov 10. Wellington, Dec 16 at 11. James, Wellington.
Buckton, Wm, Leeds, Twine Manufacturer and Yarn Merchant. Pet Nov 15. Leeds, Dec 5 at 11. North & Sons, Leeds.
Bulman, Jonah, Silkh, Cumberland, Grocer and Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 16. Wigan, Dec 6 at 12. Wannon, Carlisle.
Bulwer, Robt, Beccles, Suffolk, Publican. Pet Nov 15. Beccles, Dec 6 at 10. Kent, Beccles.
Burton, John, Stamford, Lincoln, Licensed Victualler and Commercial Traveller. Pet Nov 14. Stamford, Nov 28 at 11. Law, Stamford.
Cardall, Edwd, Coventry, out of business. Pet Nov 12. Coventry, Nov 22 at 3. Smallbone, Coventry.
Cobb, Thos, Leeds, Smith and Farmer. Pet Nov 12. Leeds, Nov 30 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
Coffey, Dominic, Newton, Chester, Roller Coverer and Tea Dealer. Pet Nov 10. Hyde, Nov 30 at 12. Hibbert, Hyde.
Drake, Joseph, Horton, Bradford, York, Joiner and Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 15. Bradford, Dec 2 at 9.45. Hutchinson, Bradford.
Elmore, Wm, Lpool, Wine and Spirit Merchant. Pet Nov 14. Nov 29 at 11. Holden, Lpool.
Fisher, Thos, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancaster, Grocer and Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 15. Dec 12 at 12. Slater & Barling, Manch.
Fleming, Joshua, Halifax, York, Dealer in Fancy Goods. Pet Nov 15. Dec 5 at 11. Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
Flitterott, Wm, Bolton, Lancaster, Manufacturer and Waste Dealer. Pet Nov 14. Manch, Nov 29 at 12. Smith & Boyer, Manch.
Giles, Joanna, Mark, Somerset, Beer House Keeper. Pet Nov 8. Andover, Dec 7 at 11. Reed, Bridgwater.
Good, John, Beccles, Suffolk, no occupation. Pet Nov 15. Beccles, Dec 5 at 10. Kent, Beccles.
Gray, Wm, Lpool, Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 16. Lpool, Dec 1 at 2.30. Evans, Lpool.
Green, Joseph, Nottingham, Victualler. Adj Nov 13. Birm, Dec 6 at 11. Harris, Nottingham.
Gregory, Timothy, Queen's Ferry, Flint, Publican. Pet Nov 16. Chester, Nov 28 at 3. Churton, Chester.
Hallam, Wm Thompson, Beeston, Nottingham, out of employment. Pet Nov 15. Nottingham, Dec 7 at 11. Ashwell, Nottingham.
Hammont, Edwd, Hastings, Sussex, Shoemaker. Pet Nov 15. Hastings, Dec 3 at 11. Bilton, Hastings.
Hancock, Jas, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 12. Newport, Dec 3 at 10. Urry, Ventnor.

Hancock, John, Rammoor, nr Sheffield, Labourer. Pet Nov 15. Sheffield, Dec 1 at 1. Broadbent, Sheffield.
 Heald, Arthur, Nelson, nr Colne, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. Pet Nov 8. Manch. Dec 12 at 11. Slater & Barling, Manch.
 Healey, Chas, Wakefield, out of business. Pet Nov 15. Wakefield, Dec 3 at 11. Fernandes, Wakefield.
 Holden, Arthur, Swinigate, Leeds, Twine Manufacturer. Pet Nov 16. Leeds, Dec 5 at 11. Pullan, Leeds.
 Hook, Wm Edwd, Devonport, Devon, Hardwareman. Pet Nov 16. Exeter, Nov 29 at 12.30. Floud, Exeter.
 Hunt, John, Ipswich, Travelling Draper. Pet Nov 15. Ipswich, Nov 30 at 11. Moore, Ipswich.
 Jockisch, John Geo, Manch, Comm Agent and Merchant. Pet Nov 16. Manch, Dec 7 at 12. Sale & Co, Manch.
 Jones, David, and Rees Jones, Brynmawr, Brecon, Grocers. Pet Nov 14. Bristol, Nov 28 at 11. Press & Inskip, Bristol.
 Jones, Edwd Simon, Rhyl, Flint, Grocer and Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 15. St Asaph, Dec 2 at 11. Williams, Rhyl.
 Lawson, Lavinia, Southampton, Widow, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 14. Portsmouth, Nov 30 at 11. Stening, Portsea.
 Lepper, Edmund, Birm, out of business. Pet Nov 15. Birm, Dec 2 at 12. East, Birm.
 Littlewood, John James, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Innkeeper and Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 15. Tewkesbury, Dec 3 at 1. Tynnton, Gloucester.
 Martin, Wm, Fowey, Cornwall, Baker and Confectioner. Pet Nov 14. St Austell, Dec 2 at 11. Sobey, Fowey.
 Parfett, Edmund, Headley, Southampton, Builder. Pet Nov 14. Farnham, Nov 29 at 3. White, Guildford.
 Priestman, John, Warrington, Lancaster, Tanner. Pet Nov 14. Manch, Nov 29 at 12. Grundy & Davies, Manch.
 Quintin, Adolphus Uriah, Gloucester, Dentist. Pet Nov 15. Gloucester, Dec 5 at 12. Hall, Gloucester.
 Revett, Danl, Eden Wood, nr Bury, Lancaster, Manufacturer and Warp Sizer. Pet Nov 15. Manch, Dec 1 at 12. Shipman & Seldon, Manch.
 Roberts, Saml, Lpool, Architect and Builder. Pet Nov 16. Lpool, Dec 1 at 3. Pemberton, Lpool.
 Robson, Saml, South Shields, Durham, Grocer and Builder. Pet Nov 5. South Shields, Nov 29 at 11. Brignal, Durham.
 Rogers, Hy, Leeds, Bookkeeper and Accountant. Adj Nov 10. York, Nov 30 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Rooker, Fras, Manch, Machinist. Pet Nov 15. Manch, Dec 7 at 12. Atkinson & Co, Manch.
 Ryley, Fredk Chas, Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, Railway Clerk. Pet Nov 14. Burton-on-Trent, Dec 5 at 12. Prince, Burton.
 Sharpe, Joseph, Birm, Army Contractor. Pet Nov 25. Birm, Dec 5 at 12. Francis, Birm.
 Taylor, Hugh, Heywood, Lancaster, out of business. Pet Nov 14. Bury, Dec 1 at 9. Watson, Bury.
 Taylor, Wm, Habergham, Burnley, Contractor. Pet Nov 14. Burnley, Nov 28 at 3. Hartley, Burnley.
 Thackray, Robt, Leeds, York, out of business. Pet Nov 12. Leeds, Nov 30 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Thornhill, Wm Rodgers, Lpool, Ironmonger. Pet Nov 15. Lpool, Dec 1 at 3.30. Grocott, Lpool.
 Titherington, Hindle, Rochdale, Lancaster, Innkeeper. Adj Oct 17. Manch, Nov 29 at 11. Morgan, Manch.
 Walker, Jacob, Derby, Shopkeeper and Millwright. Pet Nov 11. Derby, Nov 30 at 12. Briggs, Derby.
 Walker, Thos Laycock, Bradford, York, Painter and Paperhanger. Pet Nov 15. Bradford, Dec 2 at 9.45. Terry & Watson, Bradford.
 Walton, Geo, Sheffield, York, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 14. Sheffield, Dec 1 at 1. Broadbent, Sheffield.
 Warrington, John, Sen, Selby, York, Farmer. Pet Nov 16. Leeds, Dec 5 at 11. Harle, Leeds.
 Webb, Wm Hy, Ann's-hill, nr Gosport, Hants, out of business. Pet Nov 14. Portsmouth, Nov 30 at 11. Palfard, Portsea.
 Webber, Jas, Halnithon, Devon, Yeoman. Pet Nov 7 (for pau). Exeter, Dec 1 at 11. Floud, Exeter.
 White, Joseph, Westbromwich, Stafford, Attorney's Clerk. Pet Nov 12. Oldbury, Nov 19 at 10. Jackson, Westbromwich.
 Whittaker, John, Radcliffe, nr Manch, Grocer. Pet Nov 14. Manch, Dec 16 at 11. Gardner, Manch.
 Whittenbury, Wm Cornelius, Leeds, out of business. Pet Nov 15. Leeds, Dec 5 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.
 Williamson, Joseph, Wilmslow, Chester, Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 14. Altrincham, Nov 29 at 11. Bent, Altrincham.
 Williamson, Robt, Heaton, Bradford, York, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 16. Leeds, Dec 5 at 11. Cross, Bradford, and Tempest, Leeds.
 Willis, Albert, Nottingham, Journeyman Silk Stainer. Pet Nov 14. Nottingham, Dec 7 at 11. Smith, Nottingham.

Just published, price 9s.

THE WEEKLY REPORTER DIGEST of all the Cases decided in the superior courts of Equity and Common Law, and also in the Bankruptcy, Probate, Divorce and Matrimonial, Admiralty, and Ecclesiastical Courts, with Appeals to the House of Lords and Privy Council, from Michaelmas Term, 1863, to the Sittings after Trinity Term, 1864. Also the Important Public General Statutes, 27 & 28 Vict. Edited by MARTIN WARE and S. G. GRADY, Barristers-at-Law.

London: 59, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO PLATE is a coating of pure Silver over Nickel. A combination of two metals possessing such valuable properties renders it in appearance and wear equal to Sterling Silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread.	King's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Table Forks, per doz.	1 10 0 and 1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Desert ditto	1 0 0 and 1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0
Table Spoons	1 10 0 and 1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Desert ditto	1 0 0 and 1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0
Tea Spoons	0 12 0 and 0 18 0	1 3 6	1 10 0

Every Article for the Table as in Silver. A Sample Tea Spoon forwarded on receipt of 20 stamps.

Freeholds in the City of London.

MR. METCALFE has received instructions to **SELL BY AUCTION**, at GARRAWAY'S, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th, at TWELVE, in Four Lots, a valuable and important **FREEHOLD PROPERTY**, comprising the Bow-lane Police station, being No. 1, Great St. Thomas Apostle, stabling, sheds, and yard at the rear; the very extensive block of premises, being Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Great St. Thomas Apostle, with livery stables and covered yard, let on lease to Mr. Thomas Courtney, wine merchant, &c.; also two well-situate houses and business premises, being Nos. 32 and 33, Queen-street, Cheapside—a thoroughfare will doubtless improve in value in consequence of Southwark Bridge being now open to the public. Three of the lots are in the hands of first-class tenants for short unexpired terms of leases, granted many years since, consequently at very inadequate rents; possession of the other lot may be had on completion of the purchase. The property is in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion-house, the construction of which is about to be commenced. An opportunity such as this, for sound investment in property certain to increase in value, in the city of London, is seldom presented to the public.

Particulars, with plans, may be had at the place of sale; of **GEORGE BROWN, Esq., Barnstable**; of **Messrs. LANGLEY & GIBBON, Solicitors**, 32, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.; and of **Mr. WILLIAM METCALFE, Surveyor and Compensation Valuer**, 44, Poultry, London, E.C.

Periodical Sales of Absolute or Contingent Reversions to Funded or other Property, Annuities, Policies of Assurance, Life Interests, Railway, Dock, and other Shares, Bonds, Clerical Preferments, Rent Charges, and all other descriptions of present or prospective Property.

MR. FRANK LEWIS begs to give notice that his **SALES** for the year 1864 will take place at the **AUCTION MART**, on the following days, viz.:

Friday, December 9

Particulars of properties intended for sale are requested to be forwarded at least 14 days prior to either of the above dates, to the offices of the auctioneer, 36, Coleman-street, E.C., where information as to value, &c., and printed cards of terms may be had.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

1, King William-street, London, E.C. Established 1834.—Life Assurance at very low premiums. Annual division of profits. All premiums on policies with profits, British or Indian, military or civil, reduced one-half in 1864, after six payments. Accumulated funds, £315,000. Annual income, £135,000. Prospectus on application at the head office as above, or at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary and Secretary.

SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

52, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. Subscribed Capital, One Million. Four-fifths of the profits on the Participating Class divided quinquennially among the assured. Fourth division of profits in 1865.

CHARLES JOHN GILL, Sec.

WANTED, by the LIFE INVESTMENT,

MORTGAGE, and ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS of AGENTS for several localities in England and Scotland. Middle aged men preferred.—Apply, Head Office, 8, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. EDWIN YELLAND, Manager.

BROOKS & SCHALLER (removed from Piccadilly).

—THE INDEX, printed MONTHLY (first published in 1820), of ESTATES, Country and Town Houses, Manors, Hunting Quarters, Shootings and Fisheries, Farms, &c., to be LET or SOLD, can be had (free) at their Offices, 25, Charles-street, St. James's, S.W. opposite the Junior United Service Club. Particulars inserted without charge, but for next publication must be forwarded before the 25th of each month.

ESTATES AND HOUSES, Country and Town

Residences, Landed Estates, Investments, Hunting Seats, Fishing and Shooting Quarters, Manors, &c.—Mr. JAMES BEAL'S REGISTER of the above, published on the 1st of each month, forwarded per post, or may be had on application at the Office, 209, Piccadilly, W.—Particulars for insertion should be forwarded not later than the 25th of each month.

TO SOLICITORS, &c., requiring DEED BOXES,

will find the best-made article lower than any other house. Lists of Prices and sizes may be had gratis or sent post free. RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established nearly 50 years. Orders above £2 sent carriage free.

SLACK'S FENDER and FIRE-IRON WARE-

HOUSE is the MOST ECONOMICAL, consistent with good quality:—Iron Fenders, 3s. 6d.; Brazed ditto, 8s. 6d., with standards; superior Drawing-room ditto, 14s. 6d. to 50s.; Fire Irons, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Patent Dish Covers, with handles to take off, 18s. set of six. Table Knives and Forks, 8s. per dozen. Roasting Jacks, complete, 7s. 6d. Tea-trays, 6s. 6d. set of three; elegant Papier Maché ditto, 25s. the set. Teapots, with plated knob, 5s. 6d.; Coal Stenders, 2s. 6d. A set of Kitchen Utensils for cottage, £3. Slack's Cutlery has been celebrated for 50 years. Ivory Table Knives, 14s. 16s., and 18s. per dozen. White Bone Knives and Forks, 8s. 9d. and 12s.; Black Horn ditto, 8s. and 10s. All warranted.

As the limits of an advertisement will not allow of a detailed list, purchasers are requested to send for their Catalogue, with 350 drawings, and prices of Electro-Plate, Warranted Table Cutlery, Furnishing Ironmongery, &c. May be had gratis or post free. Every article marked in plain figures at the same low prices for which their establishment has been celebrated for nearly 50 years. Orders above £2 delivered carriage free per rail.

RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 336, STRAND, LONDON, Opposite Somerset House.